



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BAILEY.²⁹ The former had already concluded that in the primitive angiosperms the vascular supply of the leaves arose as three strands. It is now found that such leaves are usually provided with stipules, the vascular supply of which is connected with the lateral leaf traces; where there is a single leaf trace at the node, stipules are absent, but if the leaf is supplied by many strands it has a sheathing base. It is further observed that leaves with an entire margin generally have no stipules, even though three strands supply the leaf. Stipules are regarded as an integral part of a leaf, and are homologous with sheaths, ligules, and similar modifications of the base of the petiole.—M. A. CHRYSLER.

Scientific phytopathology.—APPEL presented a paper at the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of the Missouri Botanical Garden which has just been published,³⁰ dealing with the scientific aspects of plant pathology. This point of view is rapidly developing in this country, but still needs to be emphasized. As APPEL states, until recent times there were no places where scientific phytopathology was taught. The thesis of the paper is illustrated by the biological work in connection with the smut problem, the culture work in establishing polymorphic life histories and, in many identifications, the experimental work on the air content of host tissues, the work in physiological chemistry, and finally the histological study of the host tissues involved.—J. M. C.

A new genus of Erysiphaceae.—ITO³¹ has described a new genus (*Typhuloceta*) of Erysiphaceae from Japan, parasitic on *Quercus glandulifera*. The asci are several in the globose peritheciun, and 8-spored; while the appendages are simple and clavate. The conidia have not been observed. The genus is most closely related to *Erysiphe*, but differs in its appendages.—J. M. C.

²⁹ SINNOTT, E. W., and BAILEY, I. W., Investigations on the phylogeny of the angiosperms 3. Nodal anatomy and the morphology of stipules. Am. Jour. Bot. 1:441-453. pl. 44. 1914.

³⁰ APPEL, O., The relations between scientific botany and phytopathology. Annals Mo. Bot. Gard. 2:275-285. 1915.

³¹ ITO, SEIYA, On *Typhuloceta*, a new genus of Erysiphaceae. Bot. Mag. Tokyo 29:15-22. pl. 1. 1915.